



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1859.

Oregon a State.

The Union says:—The House of Representatives passed, on Saturday, without amendment, the bill of the Senate providing for the admission of Oregon as a State into the Union, by the decisive vote of 114 to 103. The affirmative vote was made up of the great majority of the Democratic members of the body, reinforced by a small number of Republican members, who had for the most part belonged originally to the Democratic party. The negative vote was made up of the great body of the Republican party, reinforced by a few Democratic members. The bill needs only the sanction of the President to become a law; and that it will promptly receive this can be the subject of no reasonable doubt.

The admission of Oregon makes the thirty-third State of the American Union, and adds two Senators and one Representative to the National Legislature, and three votes to the Electoral College in a Presidential election.

Mr. Stephens' speech, in conclusion of the debate on the bill granting the Admission, is represented, on all sides, to have been a very able and eloquent one. In the course of it he said:—

"For himself, he felt no danger from the number of free States; none at all. He professed nationality no further than it was founded in true patriotism. Principles were their protection, and whenever an aggression should be made upon his rights, the constitutional rights of the South, the solemn guarantees of the constitution, his position was resistance to the end, whether it came from the government or from any other quarter."

Our fathers and your fathers resisted aggression. If they could rise to right a wrong against a father or a mother, how much sooner would they be justified in rising for a like purpose against a brother? He trusted that day would never come. But he would not contemplate the future; he would do his duty at all times, and let the future take care of itself. The system of the federal government permitted each State to regulate these matters for themselves. That was the theory of the government—that Massachusetts, Ohio, Georgia, Oregon, Texas, and all the States, should do as they please. That was the secret of a republic which the ancients had never discovered. It was a new doctrine brought to light in the nineteenth century."

In Washington, on Saturday night, after it was known that the bill had passed, a procession was formed, and headed by a band of music, paraded the streets, and called upon the President, the Vice President, and several of the Members of Congress.

The President, in response to long and repeated calls, appeared at a window. He repeated, he said, in this handsome demonstration, that the Oregon bill had passed. It had not yet come to him, but when it did he would rather think that he should not veto it. He sincerely congratulated them upon the advent of another sovereign State into the glorious Confederacy of Republics—a State, too, situated on the very shores of the Pacific, favored with a fine climate, an exuberant soil, and filled with tried and noble Democrats. The elevation of General Lane, who had proved himself a gallant soldier in war and a true statesman in peace, was also a fit subject for rejoicing. It was an honor that he had fairly deserved by his exertions to bring this new State into the Union. Expansion was in future the policy of our country; towards alone feared and opposed it. Thanking them for the honor paid him, Mr. Buchanan concluded by calling for Yankee Doodle, which was admirably performed by the Marine Band.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, responded briefly and happily. It did not amount to much in the United States to admit a new State, for that was done every year or two, and they expected to continue so. It was a new States from the polar seas to the tropics. He confessed that he felt a deep interest in this question, in his limited sphere, and whenever he could he gave the bill a push. He did not doubt that the President would sign the bill on Monday next, and he expected then to swear both Senators in to stand by the Constitution. Being called upon to say something about Cuba he remarked that we talked too much and did too little. When England wished to do a thing she did it, and talked afterwards. If the Island of Cuba, instead of being placed at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, had been at the opening of the English Channel, England would take it in ten days. He was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. He would not rob for it, but he would act with any portion of his fellow-citizens in using all honorable means to acquire it.

We have news from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 26th of January. The steamship Washington, from Baltimore, for San Francisco, arrived there on the 25th ult., for a supply of coal. The Jamaica Legislature had passed a bill guaranteeing six per cent. interest on capital invested in the Marine Railway about to be laid down in Kingston harbor, and also a bill granting \$30,000 a year to any steam navigation company which will carry the trade between New York and Jamaica. The weather was very dry. The crops were backward and trade very dull at Kingston. Health of the island good. The town of Kingston was going rapidly to decay, and many buildings tottering to a fall.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, Sarah B. Noble, aged 15 years, called at the National Circus, in relation to an advertisement for girls to perform in Cinderella. Upon reaching the stage she was attracted to the cage in which the wild beasts are confined, and began to caress one of the tigers, which seized her by the left arm and lacerated it in a shocking manner, before it could be forced to let go its hold. So firmly were its jaws closed upon the limb that a crowbar had to be used to force the mouth open. It was found necessary to have the arm amputated.

A meeting of the Democrats of Culpeper is called, at the ensuing Court, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next General Assembly of Virginia.

The statistics of emigration for the port of New York for the ten years ending the 31st January 1859, and for the two principally emigrating nationalities, the Irish and German, are as follows: Emigrants from Ireland from 1st January, 1849, to January, 1, 1859, were 876, 282; from Germany within the same period 805, 564. The year of greatest emigration from Ireland was 1851, when 163,256 persons arrived; the least was 1858, when only 25,075 came. The greatest emigration from Germany was in 1854 amounting to 176,986; the least was 1858 being only 31,874.

The Washington States admits that "it is useless to deny that the party (democratic) in Virginia is more disorganized than at any period since 1840," and cites this fact "in explanation of the stir and animation now apparent among the opposition." And while it contends that "the democracy of Virginia are in no danger of defeat," and that "Mr. Letcher will be elected by the usual democratic majority," it candidly confesses that the majority "will be somewhat reduced, perhaps, from the enormous figure of 1856."

Rev. Bishop Kip, of San Francisco, was recently crossing a high bridge, near that city, on horseback. The bridge was without side railing, and the horse stepping on a loose plank, became frightened, recoiled to the edge, reared up and fell backward over the side, a distance of twelve feet, into the water, which was four feet deep. The bishop during the struggle in the water, was kicked in the side by the horse, but not seriously injured, and both himself and the animal were promptly rescued.

A meeting of the alumni of William and Mary College, was held at Williamsburg, on the 9th inst., at which resolutions were adopted to the effect that the late destruction of the College of William and Mary, so far from interrupting, necessarily, the proposed anniversary celebration on the 19th inst., will only render the occasion still more interesting. The celebration will consequently take place.

The Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, the Commissioner in charge of the Eastern Division of the New York Canals, strongly urges the substitution of timber for stone locks, not only on the ground of economy, but because they may be more speedily put in, and are equally serviceable. The reconstruction of ten lift locks mentioned in his report is estimated to cost, of stone, \$350,000, and of wood, \$112,000.

Governor Morgan's private secretary, in New York, is a wag. The other day a man, decidedly inebriated, walked into the executive chamber and called for the Governor. "What do you want with him?" inquired the secretary. "I want an office with a good salary—a sinecure." "Well," replied the secretary, "I can tell you something better for you than a sinecure—you had better try a 'leeter cure.' The inebriate vanished!

Misapprehension exists among the press as to the bill introduced in Congress by Mr. W. H. English, from the Post Office Committee, to regulate the payment of postage on newspapers and periodicals. The impression is that this bill would require the press to pay postage on their exchanges. It is not proposed to change the present law on that subject.

The Treasury Department has notified the executor of the late Col. Benton, of a judgment against the deceased, rendered in 1826, in favor of the United States, for \$7,000.—The government claims priority in payment. The executor will appeal to Congress for relief, on the ground of the insolvency of the estate.

The bill now before the New York Legislature, to regulate the navigation of canals by steamboats, allows them to run at the rate of five miles per hour, and compels horse boats to give way for their passage, under a penalty of \$5.

An extensive revival is progressing in the Presbyterian Church of Waynesboro, Albemarle. The Rev. Mr. Richardson, of that church, has been assisted during the last week by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, pastor of the Charlottesville Presbyterian Church.

Campbell P. White, esq., of New York, died on Saturday morning, after a brief illness. Mr. White was for many years a prominent merchant in New York, and formerly was one of its representatives in Congress.

The dye-house attached to Mr. Jas. Crawford's woolen factory, near Northeast, Cecil county, Md., was consumed by fire on Wednesday night, together with 1,000 pounds of wool and 2,000 pounds of yarn. Estimated loss about \$3,000. Insurance \$1,500.

The Dawson farm belonging to the University of Virginia, lying about five miles south of Charlottesville, and containing 538 acres, was sold on Monday last, by Benson & Bro., auctioneers, at \$36 per acre; Mr. S. W. Picklin purchaser.

The Washington States says:—"We have reliable information that it was determined at a recent Cabinet meeting, not to recall Messrs. Dallas and Mason from their respective missions."

The grand jury of Savannah, have found true bills against Capt. Corrie and three of his men, of the yacht Wanderer, who are now in jail.

Dr. Woods, of Albemarle contemplating a trip to Europe in the Spring, has sold his fine Cleveland Bay Stallion, Havelock, to Mr. James E. Priede, of Tusculum, Alabama.

The bill abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the Territory of Kansas, has been passed by its Legislature. Gov. Medary will doubtless veto it.

Both the Committees of Investigation will report this week. A far worse condition of things has been disclosed than was anticipated, or the newspapers have prefigured. It is shown by the Committee which is examining the accounts of Seaman, late Democratic Superintendent of Printing, that all the contractors under him were taxed a greater or less percentage, which was withheld from the bills, and a part of which was believed to be set aside for his use, and the rest divided among his confederates. The books of nearly all other respects are interlined, pencilled with private memoranda, or disguised with erasures, in all the transactions with Government. In many cases unexplained arbitrary figures are introduced to make amounts balance. Yesterday a difference of \$10,000 was discovered in one bill between the amount of work ordered and paid. Yet with all these and worse developments, the probe has hardly entered the mass of corruption which notoriously exists.—Balt. Am.

The Oregon Bill.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the consideration of the Oregon bill was resumed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said that he would vote for the admission of Oregon. When Kansas comes in the same manner, with no borders and no locations within her borders, he would be willing to admit her also. But Kansas was not here; Oregon was. There was not any possible connection between the two, and he would not vote to establish any. Both would be free States. He found Oregon here, and would vote for her admission. He could not vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Grow], nor for any others of the kind, which only tend to delay and embarrass the admission of Oregon. He thanked the gentleman and his Republican friends for opposing the bill. They stood unveiled, and had squared up and wiped out the Lecompton account of late session.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, made a personal explanation, and denied the charge contained in an Oregon paper, to the effect that he had been attempting to prevent the admission of Oregon, for the purpose of obtaining double mileage.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said that there was no one who did not believe that the admission of Oregon was only a question of time. The idea of excluding her could not be entertained. He argued that the same rule ought to be applied to the case which was applied to Kansas. Gentlemen in favor of the bill had said that Oregon was to come into the Union as a free State. Her constitution did not give that evidence. If a slave were brought into Oregon, how was he to recover his freedom, for he could not sue in the courts of that State. A large portion of the trade of Hayti was in the hands of blacks, who employed blacks to navigate their vessels. If the property of these negro merchants was illegally seized within the limits of Oregon, how, under the provisions of her constitution, could they recover possession? No State had a right to outlaw any race of people. It was contrary to all principles of republican government.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, was glad that he had an opportunity of showing the utter groundlessness of the charge made against the Democratic party last winter, that the party applied one rule of admission in one case, and a different rule in another. He held that the people of Oregon could justly lay claim to admission, under previous ordinances and compacts. If the Republican party had believed that their opponents had done wrong in regard to Kansas, they should they now attempt to pursue the same course, and admit the free State out of the Union. Two wrongs could not make a right.

Mr. S. discussed the question of population, and held that if Oregon had but sixty thousand inhabitants, she had a right to come in under the ordinance of '87. He fully believed that her population amounted to one hundred thousand.

Gentlemen on the opposite side of the House had found fault with the constitution of Oregon, because it excluded free negroes and disabled them from suing in the courts. The political friends of those very gentlemen framed the Topeka constitution, which makes the same provision.

He had also been argued that a slave taken to Oregon could not recover his freedom in the courts, because he was prevented from bringing a suit for the purpose. This argument was not valid, for the constitution of Oregon expressly excludes slavery. There were numerous slave States, the constitutions of which contained provisions similar to that in the constitution of Oregon, and yet the slave was not denied the opportunity of suing for his freedom. The courts were open to him.

Mr. S. also discussed the question of alien suffrage, and held that a State has a right to confer on aliens all the rights and privileges of citizenship, including that of suffrage.

Mr. S. alluded to the idea advanced by his Southern friends, that no more free States should be admitted. It was not fair—it was not just. Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall. He referred in eloquent terms to the advancement of the country during the last few years. He hoped that all the amendments to the bill would be voted down. The bill needed no amendment.

Mr. S. spoke of the popular opinion that Congress is degenerate. He did not believe it, and reminded the House of the great and good men who were still living. If it was believed that Congress is not characterized by ability and patriotism, let it be shown to-day that such is not the case.

[The speech of Mr. Stephens was received with great applause from all sides of the House.]

Various attempts were then made to amend the bill—to refer it, &c.—but they all failed, and the bill was finally passed, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Alb, Arnold, Atkins, Ayres, Barkdale, Barr, Billingslister, Boock, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Burns, Caruthers, Case, Calkie, Cavanaugh, Chapman, Clark of Missouri, Clark, John Cochrane of New York, Cockerill, Colburn, Craig of New York, Craig of Michigan, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mississippi, Dewar, Dimick, Edmundson, Elliott, Glenn, Florence, Felt, Foster, Garrett, Gillis, Greenwood, Gregg, Groves, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hodges, Hunkins, Howard, Horton, Hughes, Hoyer, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Kilgore, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Lamar, Landy, Lawrence, Leidy, Leiter, Leiby, Leiby, MacKibbin, McKee, Marshall of Illinois, Mason, Miller, Montgomery, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Nichols, Pendleton, Pettit, Pettit, Phelps of Missouri, Phelps of Minnesota, Phillips, Powell, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandberg, Savage, Scott, Sealing, Sealing, Sealing, Sealing, Sealing, Smith of Illinois, Smith of Tennessee, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Talbot, Taylor of Louisiana, Taylor, Vallandigham, Ward, Watkins, Whiteley, Winslow, Wood, Wooten, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Tennessee.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Bingham, Blair, Bonham, Boyce, Bratton, Bryan, Buffum, Burleigh, Burroughs, Chaffee, Clark of Conn., Clarke of New York, Clawson, Cobb, Clark B. Cochrane of New York, Coville, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Iowa, Davies, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dowdell, Dowdell, Eadie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Good, Goodwin, Grant, Groves, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris, Haskin, Hill, Hoad, Houston, Hovey, Keim, Kell, Kellie, Kelley, Knapp, Leach, Lovejoy, McQueen, Marshall of Kentucky, Matton, Miles, Millitt, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse of Maine, Morse of New York, Mott, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purcell, Rice, Richards, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Seales, Shaw of North Carolina, Sherman of New York, Short, Smith of Virginia, Spinner, Stillworth, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thompson, Tompkins, Tripp, Underwood, Vance, Wade, Walbridge, Walcott, Watson, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wilson, Woodson, and Zollieffer—103.

Marine Corps.

The following promotions have been made in the marine corps, in consequence of the death of the late Brigadier-General Henderson, and the commissions issued to the parties.

Major James Edelin to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel Harris promoted to the Colonel, Commandant. Captain Benjamin Macomber to be a major, to fill the vacancy occasioned by major Edelin's promotion. First Lieut. John C. Grayson to be a captain, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Captain Macomber's promotion. Second Lieut. Edward Grayson to fill the vacancy occasioned by Captain Grayson's promotion. Second Lieut. L. Dawson has been appointed.

Second Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Lieut. Grayson's promotion. Frederick N. Wise, of Kentucky, has been appointed a purser in the Navy.

Treaty With Nicaragua.

We learn that the Government received official information on Saturday of the final ratification by Nicaragua of the *Cas-Brisa-Treaty*, negotiated in this city last year. We append a newspaper summary of its provisions.

By the treaty the Republic of Nicaragua consents to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the "right of transit through the territories of that Republic on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used in the same manner and upon equal terms by both Republics and their respective citizens; the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving the right of sovereignty over the same."

The United States agree to extend their protection of all such routes, and to guarantee the neutrality of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guaranty such neutrality and protection.

Nicaragua engages also to establish a free port at each extremity of the transit for merchandise and effects in transit.

Troops and munitions of war can be carried by the United States across this transit. The Postmaster General is authorized to convey the mails across this transit by contract or otherwise.

Nicaragua consents that in case she should fail to protect persons and property upon this transit, that the United States shall have power to do so, so long as such military protection may be considered necessary.

Any company establishing a transit communication through Nicaragua is only entitled to the protection of the United States so long as it fulfills the purposes and adheres to the spirit and intentions of the treaty. If any transit company whatever imposes exorbitant tolls or otherwise misapplies itself, the protection of the United States can be withdrawn upon due notice being given to Nicaragua.

The rights and privileges guaranteed by this treaty cannot be infringed by the terms of any transit contract, any charter or grant infringing upon these rights and privileges being essentially null and void; and by the same article the protection of the United States is withheld from any transit company until they shall make the terms and conditions of this treaty, in effect, a portion of their charter, as fully as if it had been embraced in the original grant.

It is further "provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affirm or deny the validity of any of the said contracts."

Any transit company which may be established is forbidden to pay or declare dividends exceeding fifteen per cent. per annum. The ensuing article declares that nothing in the treaty shall affect the rights of Costa Rica to a free passage in the river San Juan. It is understood that a similar treaty was negotiated here on the part of England by her minister, Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, and the Minister of Nicaragua, which is probably also ratified; so that we may hope to hear no more of the diplomatic hickories and threats of war about Central American "difficulties," with which the public ear has been dinning and the patience of peaceable people sorely tried for a year or two past.—National Intelligencer.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Galt's immense sawing and splitting establishment, with a large quantity of wood on the wharf, at the foot of Seventeenth street, was burnt last night about twelve o'clock. Loss between six and eight thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—A bill appropriating \$1,000, and authorizing the employment of counsel for the defense of Mr. Doy and his son, who are charged with abducting negroes from Missouri, and who are now in jail at Platt City, Missouri, was passed in the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, on the 7th inst., without opposition.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—The New Mexican mail of the 23d has arrived. The California mail from Stockton en route at Santa Fe, and the contractors were uneasy. The mail party has run the gauntlet of the Navajo-Indian villages, containing some 8,000 warriors.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 11.—The first match for a two mile race for \$2,500 a side, came off to-day, in which the horse Planet beat Hemic Farnon. A second race for the citizens purse was won by Tar River, beating several crack nags from Savannah.

Boston, February 12th.—William P. Rouse, keeper of a liquor store here, and who was indicted for manslaughter, in killing ex-purser Samuel J. Hunter, will be brought up for trial during the coming week.

New York, February 12th.—The United States mail steamship Calhoun, sailed this afternoon, for New Orleans and Havana, with 24 passengers for the former port and 56 for the latter. She also took out \$20,000 in specie for New Orleans.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—A man named Bartholomew, in the employ of Thompson's Express, was this morning arrested, charged with robbing the mails at the Albany post-office, by Hopkins, Howard, Horton, Hughes, Hoyer, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Kilgore, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Lamar, Landy, Lawrence, Leidy, Leiter, Leiby, Leiby, MacKibbin, McKee, Marshall of Illinois, Mason, Miller, Montgomery, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Nichols, Pendleton, Pettit, Pettit, Phelps of Missouri, Phelps of Minnesota, Phillips, Powell, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandberg, Savage, Scott, Sealing, Sealing, Sealing, Sealing, Sealing, Smith of Illinois, Smith of Tennessee, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Talbot, Taylor of Louisiana, Taylor, Vallandigham, Ward, Watkins, Whiteley, Winslow, Wood, Wooten, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Tennessee.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—The steam flouring mill of Wm. Latta was blown up yesterday by the explosion of a boiler. Loss between \$2,000 and \$4,000. No lives lost.

Acknowledged his Crime.

Jno. Johns, alias Samuel Turner, whose arrest was noticed last week, upon suspicion of having committed a rape and attempted murder on a girl in Delaware, last summer, is still in Parkersburg (Va.) jail awaiting the proper requisition. It may be interesting for the public to know that he has confessed his crime, which the news of the place says was done in the following way: An old schoolmate and acquaintance paid him a visit in the jail. Turner at first pretended not to recognize him, when his visitor reassured his acquaintance with him, and said, if it was really he, the name "Samuel Turner," with a figure below it, would be found traced with India-ink on his arm. Sheriff Harwood, who was present, advanced to search him, when Turner at first drew back, but finding resistance useless, acknowledged his identity, and bared his arm, when the name was plainly to be seen. He afterwards confessed his participation in the crime, but denied any criminal intent or deed. He has also acknowledged that he would have killed the officer if he could, rather than have been arrested. He is now heavily ironed, and will be closely watched as to render escape comparatively hopeless.

The Senate Post Office Committee have agreed to report in favor of establishing a line of steamers in the Gulf of Mexico.

MORE MUSIC.—Just received, several hundred pieces, some entirely new and pretty. You can get anything you want in the Music Department in Alexandria at as reasonable rates as anywhere else. You shall not sing if I can prevent it—So just call in and get a supply at 166, King-street.

JOHN H. PARROTT.

BETTER THAN USUAL.—Daily expected, a supply of best English HORSE SHOES (IRON), being a much better article than is usually sold in this market—to be sold at the old price. Also, now in store, FLOUGH PLATES, best heavy steel, and Carriage Bolts, all of which are for sale at lowest cash prices.

JOHN T. BALDWIN.

CASES Hilbert's London Porter, Brown Stout, & Pale Ale, in pints—just received, and for sale by

JOHN A. DIXON.

The Mount Vernon Purchase.

The 22d of February.—The Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the United States has just put forth "an appeal to the citizens of the United States," which is a eloquent and terse. The property, it will be recollected including the mansion, tomb, and 200 acres of the grounds, is to be transferred to the association on the payment of \$200,000, all interest on said sum to be remitted should the whole amount be paid on the 22d of February, 1859. In addition to this, the women of America have assumed the vast responsibility of the collection of \$300,000, which will be necessary for the repairs, improvements and preservation of the estate. Of the result of their efforts, so far, the patriotic lady regent, Ann Pamela Cunningham says:

"By their exertions the association has enlarged from nine States to twenty-six. Its boundaries extend from Maine to California, from Minnesota to Florida. Twenty-four vice-regents have entered upon the duties of their respective States. Through their indefatigable efforts, and those of their generous ally—the Hon. Edward Everett—the treasurer of the association has been enabled to pay to Mr. Washington, in addition to the \$10,000 paid on signing the contract, the first instalment of \$57,000, due on the 1st of January, 1859, with the interest thereon (\$10,000) on the 14th of December, the 35th anniversary of the death of George Washington, \$5,000 on the 1st of February, and \$10,000 on the 11th of February, instant, making \$25,000 on the second instalment of \$14,666.66; due on the 22d of February, 1860; which, in addition to the \$15,000 invested by the association, makes upwards of \$117,000 reported to the regent up to date. Additional sums are known to be collected in various parts of the country."

The report adds:

But prosperous as the association has been; entering upon a new year with high hopes and renewed zeal, determined to press onward until the goal is attained—it is evident from the statement now made that Mr. Vernon cannot be secured by it to the nation on the day anticipated, without immediate and simultaneous action by the whole country. The appeals of the officers of the association have been scattered broadcast over the land. Official reports each month have reminded my countrymen how rapidly time was passing. And now the day draws nigh on which it is so confidently expected that the great American people will redress all eyes are turned, upon the 22d of February, the day when she will reap her reward in triumphantly vindicating a nation's honor, and inaugurating the birth-day of republican gratitude. Shall she fail? Will a people possessing untold wealth, numbering over ten millions of adults, from whom the contribution of three cents each would bestow \$300,000, consent to record on the anniversary of his birth that they are unworthy to have received a Washington."

The Committee of Ways and Means.

The committee of Ways and Means acted decisively on Friday, upon the Tariff. Mr. Davis submitted a written proposition, that, inasmuch as there was no majority in the Committee in favor of any particular measure, the Chairman should be authorized to report a bill, and Mr. Phillips to move its amendment or substitute, and the minority their, offering at the same time, to allow Mr. Phillips the choice of position, so as to precede or follow the minority. This fair proposition was voted down on the yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Davis, Morrill, Howard and Maylay.

Nays—Messrs. Phelps, Dowdell, Crawford, Leach and Phillips.

Only one Democrat, it will be seen, voted in the affirmative. Mr. Phelps said he would have favored the motion, but that he wanted the Treasury note and Tariff separated which the Committee had decided against on a previous occasion. After this vote, Mr. Phillips moved that the facts be reported to the House and the Committee asked to be discharged, but it failed. A Special Committee may be asked in the emergency.—Balt. Am.

The committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives had a protracted and animated meeting at Washington on Saturday last.

Mr. Davis (Md.) had at a former meeting offered a resolution that the tariff bills of Messrs. Phelps, (Mo.) Morrill, (Vt.) and Phillips, (Pa.) should be reported in that order, in connection with the bill agreed on, authorizing the extension of the Treasury note law; which motion was voted down.

Mr. Phillips made a similar motion, reversing the positions of Mr. Morrill's and his own bill, which was not agreed to, the republican members voting against it.

The struggle seemed to beast to the position of the two bills of Messrs. Phelps and Morrill, about which they cannot agree. A motion was made that Mr. Phelps might report his treasury note bill, without any tariff proposition or bill, which was voted out of order.

Mr. Phillips expressed his anxiety that something should be done, and as the members of the committee could not be expected to assent to things to which they were really opposed, he suggested that Mr. Morrill might take charge of the whole matter, and report to the House that the committee could not agree, and have it discharged from the consideration of the subject, and so let it go before a select committee, of which Mr. Morrill could be chairman.

Mr. Davis (Md.) said that Mr. Phelps, the chairman of the committee, ought to do this, and he moved to substitute his name for that of Mr. Morrill.

Before the vote was taken on this, the committee adjourned until Monday morning, the three opposition members and Mr. Phillips voting against the adjournment.

The "Strange Disease."

The appearance of a strange disease at Providence, R. I., has been noticed. A communication to the Journal of Commerce, signed "John Good Roswell," says: "This affliction, apparently of recent acquisition in Providence, is, it seems to me, identical with the 'Malignant Pustule' (Pustule Maligne) familiar to the French, the origin of which is disputed. Some claim that it is the result of contact with the virus from the disorganized material collected in animals destroyed by malignant diseases, others, that the gaseous effluvia and mephitic emanations rising from decayed animal and vegetable matter, produce it by absorption. Collected information shows that both of these origins are traceable."

From its similarity, it has been mistaken for malignant Erysipelas. The only curative measures thus far employed have been free incision through the entire tissue involved, and cauterization either with lunar caustic or the actual cautery. A number of cases have occurred in Brooklyn, some terminating fatally.

Concerning it, there is but little written in the English language. There may be more in later articles in print, but I have met only with one, a small pamphlet, giving a glossary of its gene alchameter, and a synopsis of some cases successfully treated.

The pustule seeks the vicinity of some mucous surface, as the lining of the eye, nose and mouth, spreading towards that to which it is nearest, involving it. It is found more rarely on the body than on the face and neck.

In the experience of a celebrated surgeon of your city, no case, seasonably discovered and fairly incised, has proved fatal.

Important from Hayti.

Downfall of Souloque.—The Haytian Empire Abolished.—A Republic Proclaimed.

It was stated on yesterday that Emperor Souloque, at Hayti, had been compelled to abdicate and take refuge under the British flag in Jamaica. His Haytian Majesty will henceforth be entitled to add to his imperial title of Faustin the First, that of Faustin in the last. The New York Commercial says:

From the accounts before us it appears that the revolution has been a complete success. The Haytian Republic, entered Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, on the afternoon of January 15, without any opposition; his forces surrounded the Emperor's house, which contained himself, family and staff, whom Goffard made prisoners, but immediately and magnanimously transferred to the protection of the French legation, lest they should suffer from the violence of the revolutionists. The capital was illuminated that evening in honor of the event, and General Goffard addressed the people from the Exchange.

The revolution has been accomplished in about three weeks, and was commenced under apparently most inauspicious circumstances, Gen. Goffard being at first joined only by his son and two others, one of whom was not a Haytian but a Frenchman. We have no authentic evidence that even one life has been lost in conflict, the revolutionary general seeming to have relied mainly upon the Emperor's unpopularity and